

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression"—Madison

VOLUME 8.

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The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY QUENTIN BUSBEE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

For a single copy, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.50, if not paid in advance, at the end of the year.
Advertisements for the first time, and Twenty five cents for each continuation. A reduction of one-third will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.
The charge for advertising is One Dollar per square of fifteen lines, for the first time, and Twenty five cents for each continuation. A reduction of one-third will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Business cards, not exceeding six lines Five Dollars per Annum.
The charge for announcing the name of a candidate for office is \$3, payable in advance.
Letters to the Editor, to receive attention, must be post paid.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

Having become the Editor and Proprietor of the "JEFFERSONIAN," and designing to establish ourselves permanently as such, we take this opportunity of stating to its patrons and the public generally, as explicitly as the limits of a prospectus will admit, the course we intend to pursue in the management of the paper.

Having always been a Democrat, and sincerely attached to the principles adopted as the Democratic creed—believing that the future prosperity and permanency of our Union are intimately connected with and dependent upon the success of those principles—we are equally convinced that our present prosperity and national greatness are the offspring of Democratic policy, we shall ever be found giving forth our humble though zealous support and sincere approval.

It is hardly necessary to say, that as a North Carolinian, we shall oppose with whatever ability and perseverance we possess, any and all aggressions made by Northern fanaticism and lust for power, against the institutions and rights of the South; and though willing at all times to stand by and defend those compromises heretofore entered into by the North and the South for the peaceful settlement of the Slavery question, we shall always earnestly and strenuously oppose the adoption of the Wm. Proviso, or any other provision which the citizens of the Slaveholding States are excluded from a free and equal enjoyment in the possession of the territories recently acquired by the Treaty of Peace with Mexico. And while we are as much a friend to the Union as any can be, we shall ever resist whatever we believe an unconstitutional aggression by the Federal Government upon the Rights or the States, and discountenance as far as our influence may extend, any alteration of the constitution which may tend directly or indirectly to infringe those Rights, or weaken the barrier by which the State Government are guarded against the encroachments of the National Legislature.

Though we shall always be ready and willing to defend and support our principles when called upon, it is not our design to fill the "JEFFERSONIAN" with political discussions, or to deprive our readers of a useful and entertaining variety, or to the exclusion of other matters of more general interest.

Whatever may tend to develop the agricultural and other resources, or aid the advancement and prosperity of the Citizens of our own State, and particularly of that section in which we reside—WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA—will receive strict and careful attention; and it shall be our aim, so far as lies in our power, to collect and furnish our readers with all information statistical and otherwise, that may tend to increase their knowledge of the numerous resources in which that section abounds.

A carefully digested abstract of the current news of the week, a concise, but accurate synopsis of the proceedings of our State and National Legislatures, when in session, and a full and reliable report of the state of our own and the neighboring markets, will always be found in our columns.

Knowing the necessity of prompt payments, and convinced that it is only by strictly adhering to this rule ourselves, and insisting upon its rigid observance by others, that a paper can be properly sustained, we shall require and expect all accounts due to the office to be settled at the end of the year. Upon this rule we can in no case deviate, as the sums thereby insignificant to each subscriber, are indispensable to us, as forming the fund out of which heavy expenses must be met.

The "JEFFERSONIAN" will be issued regularly every Wednesday morning on the following

TERMS

For a single copy, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.50 if paid in 6 months, and \$3.00 if not paid until the end of the year.

Advertisements for us five new subscribers, and coming responsible for the amount, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the same can be certified to by the Post Master of the Office at which the letter was mailed.

All communications addressed to the Editor, to insure attention must be post paid.
QUENTIN BUSBEE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Northern Mail.—Arrives every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, by 10 P. M.; closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

Southwestern Mail.—Arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 11 P. M.; closes every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 9 P. M.

Carolina Mail.—Arrives every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, by 8 P. M.; closes every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

Lincoln Mail.—Arrives every Friday by 4 P. M.; closes every Saturday at 6 A. M.

Lincoln Mail via Steam Creek.—Arrives every Thursday by 6 P. M.; closes every Tuesday at 6 A. M.

Jeffersonian Mail.—Arrives every Saturday by 6 P. M.; closes every Friday at 6 A. M.

Beattie's Ford Mail.—Arrives every Friday by 5 P. M.; closes every Saturday at 7 A. M.

Statesville Mail.—Arrives every Friday 4 P. M.; closes every Friday at 9 P. M.

Wadesboro' Mail.—Arrives every Tuesday by 10 A. M.; closes every Saturday at 10 A. M.

Chester Mail.—Arrives every Wednesday by 10 P. M.; closes same day 9 P. M.

All transient newspapers, and pamphlets, must be post paid or they will not be sent from the office.

A. C. STEELE, P.M.

Charlotte, N. C., January 1, 1849.

From the Charleston Mercury. Gen. Washington's Letter.

DEAR SIR: No apology can be necessary for asking your attention to anything which emanates from the Father of this Republic.

Let every planter, every farmer, every overseer, contemplate Washington, who had commanded armies, and who had founded and established the principles upon which empires are being governed, in the midst of cares and duties which involved the destinies of mankind; and in the performance of labors which human efforts had never achieved, giving his great mind to the preparation of meadows, to the management of his stock, to the proper use of his ploughs and harrows, and above all and before all, to the protection of his slaves; and let every Abolitionist on earth search for a parallel on the other side of the question.

Yours,

AMICUS.

Agricultural Letter from Gen. Washington.

We are indebted to the kindness of an old friend for the following valuable document; valuable not only because of the revered source from which it emanates, but because it affords many excellent lessons from an able and practical farmer, it is too, strongly characteristic of the American hero. We see here the exercise in private life of that attention to detail, that inflexible devotion to order and discipline, which so eminently mark the public character of Washington. No one can read this letter without seeing at once that the writer was an industrious, sound, practical farmer. He, whose indomitable energy had given freedom to a world, did not esteem the most minute details of agriculture unworthy his attention.

It will probably surprise the reader to find Gen. Washington insisting upon the use of harrows and cultivators in the cultivation of his corn; this we have been accustomed to plume ourselves upon as a much more modern invention.

The letter directed to his overseer, is taken from the manuscript copy in Washington's own hand writing and, as we are informed, now appears in print for the first time.—*Charleston Gazette.*

PHILADELPHIA, 14th July, 1793

Gentlemen:—It being indispensably necessary that I should have some person at Mount Vernon, through whom I can communicate my orders; who will see that these orders are executed; or if not obeyed, who will inform me why they are not; who will receive the weekly reports and transmit them; receive money and pay it; and in general to do these things which do not appertain to any individual overseer—I have sent my nephew, Mr. Howell Lewis, (who lives with me here) to attend to them until I can provide a manager of established reputation in these matters. You will therefore pay due regard to such directions as you may receive from him, considering them as coming immediately from myself. But that you also may have a general knowledge of what I expect from you, I shall convey the following view (which I have of the business committed to your charge) as it appears to me, and direct you to govern yourself by it; as I am persuaded nothing inconsistent therewith will be ordered by Mr. Lewis, without authority from me to depart from it.

1st. Although it is almost needless to remark that the corn ground at the farm you overlook ought to be kept perfectly clean and well ploughed—yet, because not only the goodness of that crop depends upon such management, but also the wheat crop, which is to succeed it, I cannot forbear urging the propriety and necessity of the measure in very strong terms.

2d. The wheat is to be got into the barn or into stacks as soon as it can be done with any sort of convenience that it may not (especially the bearded wheat, which is subject to injury by wet weather,) sustain loss in shocks; and because the shattered grain in fields may be beneficial to the stock; but no hogs are to be put on stubble fields in which grass seeds were sown last fall, winter, or spring; other stock, however, may be turned on them, as it is rooting that would be prejudicial.

3d. The whole swamp from the road from Manley's bridge, up to the lane leading to the new barn, is to be got into the best and most complete order for sowing grass seeds in August, or at furthest by the middle of September. The lowest and wettest part thereof, is to be sown with timothy seed alone. All the other parts of it are to be sown with timothy and clover seeds mixed. The swamp on the other side of the aforesaid lane (now in corn and oats) is to be kept in the best possible order, that the part not already sown with grass seeds may receive them either this autumn (as soon as the corn can be taken off with safety) or in the spring, as circumstances shall dictate.

No exertions or pains are to be spared at Dague run to get the swamp from Manley's bridge up to the meadow above, and the two enclosures in the mill swamp, in the highest order for grass to be sown in the time and manner above mentioned. But that no more may be attempted than can be executed well, proceed in the following order with them accordingly as the weather may happen to be, for this must be consulted, as dry weather will answer to work in the low parts best, whilst the higher grounds may be worked at any time.

1st. Begin with the swamp from Manley's bridge upwards, and get all that is not already in grass, well prepared for it, and indeed sown. 2d. That part of the low meadow on the mill run, which lies between the old bed of it and the race, and within the fences. 3d. After this is done, take that part of enclosure above [which was in corn last year] lying between the ditch and fence No. 1, up and down to cross fences. 4th. Then go over the ditch and prepare slope after slope as the ditch runs from the one cross fence to the other, and continue to do this as long as the season will be good, or the seed can be put in with advantage and safety.

I conceive that the only way to get these grounds in good order and with expedition, is to give them one good ploughing and then to tear them to pieces with heavy harrows. Whether it be necessary to cut down and take off the weeds previous to these workings can be decided better by experiments on the spot than by reasoning on it at a distance. My desire is that the ground shall be made perfectly clean, and laid down smooth; without which meadows will always be foul; much grass left on them,

and many scythes broken in cutting what is taken off.

4th. The buckwheat which has been sown for manure ought to be ploughed in the moment a sufficiency of seed is ripe to stock the ground a second time; otherwise, so far from its answering the purpose of manure, it will become an exhauster. For this reason, if the ploughs belonging to the farm are unable to turn it in time, those of Muddy hole, Dague run and Union farm, must combine to do it, the work to be repaid by the farm which receives the benefit, as soon as the work is accomplished thereat.

5th. Where clover and timothy seeds are mixed and sown together, allow five pints of the first, and three of the latter to the acre; and where timothy only is sown, allow four quarts to the acre. Let the seed be measured in the proportions here allotted, and put into a half bushel, and the half bushel filled with sandy or dry earth, and extremely well mixed together in your own presence or by yourself, which will answer two great purposes, viz: 1st, to prevent theft, for seed thus mixed would not sell;—and 2dly, the seedsmen being accustomed to sow a bushel of wheat to the acre would be at no loss to cast a bushel of this or anything else, regularly on that quantity of ground.

6th. It is expected you will begin to sow wheat early in August, and in ground perfectly clean and well ploughed. I would have, and do accordingly direct, that not less than five pecks of seed be sown on each acre. The plan of the farm over which the contents of each field may be known. And it is my express direction that every watch and the best attention may be given to see that this quantity actually is put in; for I have strong suspicion (but this ought not to be hinted to them) that the seedsmen help themselves to a pretty large toll.

7th. As soon as you have done sowing and even before, if it can be done conveniently, you are to set heartily about threshing or treading out the wheat; and as fast as it is got out, to have it delivered at the mill or elsewhere, according to directions. The longer this business is delayed, the more waste and embezzlement will there be of the crop. The wheat is to be well cleaned; the chaff and light wheat are to be properly taken care of for the horses or other stock—and the straw stacked and secured as it ought to be against weather and other injuries; and until the whole be delivered, it will require your constant and close attention.

8th. The oats at the farm you overlook, are, I presume, all cut, in that case, let all the scythes, and cradles, and rakes, which you have received, be delivered over to the mansion house; or if you choose, to keep them against next harvest you must be responsible for them yourself.

9th. The presumption also is, that the flax is, ere this pulled; let it be well secured and at a proper season stripped of its seeds and spread to rot. During this operation, let it be often turned and examined that it be not overdone, or receive injury in any other respect by laying out too long.

10th. Get the cleanest and best wheat for seed, and that which is freest from onions. I would have about one-third of my whole crop sown with the common wheat; one-third with the white; and the other third with the yellow bearded wheat. The overseers (with DAVE, as he knows the state of his own farm and the quality of the wheat which grows upon it) may meet and decide among themselves whether it would be best to have some of each of these sorts on every farm; or in order more effectually to prevent mixture, to have one sort only on a farm. In the latter case, the cutting of that which ripens first, and so on, must be accomplished by the forces of all the farms instead of each doing its own work. If the seed on one farm was to be sown on another, especially if seed which grew on a light soil was to be sown on a stiff one, and that which grew on a stiff one sown on a light ground advantages would unquestionably result from it.

11th. The potatoes at the mansion house must be worked by the ploughs from Union farm, and when this is required, it would be best, I conceive, to accomplish the work in a day.

12th. It is expected that the fences will be made secure, and no damage permitted within them by creatures of any kind, or belonging to any body—mine any more than others.

13th. The greatest attention is to be paid to stocks of all kinds on the farms; and the most that can be made of their manure and litter. They are to be counted regularly; that no false reports may be made; and missing ones if any, hunted for until found, or the manner of their going can be accounted for satisfactorily.

14th. A weekly report, as usual, is to be handed to Mr. Lewis. In this report, that I may know better how the work goes on, mention when you begin to plough, hoe, or otherwise work in a field, and when that field is finished. The increase, decrease and changes are to be noted as heretofore—and let me ask.

15th. Why are the corn harrows thrown aside, or so little used that I rarely of late ever see or hear of their being at work? I have been run to a very considerable expense in providing these additional implements for my farms; and to my great mortification and injury, find, generally speaking, that wherever they were last used they remain, if not stolen, till required again; by which means they as well as the carts, receive so much injury from the wet weather and the heat of the sun as to be unfit for use; to repair or supply the place of which, with new ones, my carpenters (who ought to be otherwise employed) are continually occupied in these jobs. Harrows, after the ground is well broken, would certainly weed and keep the corn clean with more ease than the ploughs. I hope, therefore, they will be used. And it is my express orders that the greatest care be taken of the tools of every kind, carts and plantation implements, in future; for I can no longer submit to the losses I am continually sustaining by neglect.

16th. There is, I am persuaded, no more essential to my permanent interest, than the raising of live fences on proper ditches or banks; yet nothing has ever been, in a general way, more shamefully neglected or mismanaged; for instead of preparing the ground properly for the reception of the seed and weeding and keeping the plants clean after they come up—the seeds are hardly scratched into the ground, and are suffered to be smothered by the weeds and grass if they

do come up; by which means the expense I have been at in purchasing and sending the seeds [generally from Philadelphia,] together with the labor, such as it is, that has been incurred, is not only lost, but (and which is of infinitely more importance to me) season after season passes away, and I am as far from the accomplishment of my object as ever. I mention the matter thus fully to show how anxious I am that all the seeds which have been sown or planted on the banks of the ditches should be properly attended to; and the deficient spots made good, if you have or can obtain the means for doing it.

17th. There is one thing I must caution you against (without knowing whether there be cause to charge you with or not)—and that is not to retain any of my negroes who are able and fit to work in the crop, in or about your own house, for your own purposes. This I do not allow any overseer to do. A small boy or girl for the purpose of fetching wood or water, tending a child, or some such thing, I do not object to; but so soon as they are able to work out, I expect to reap the benefit of their labor myself.

18th. Though last mentioned, it is not of the least importance, because the peace and good government of the negroes depend upon it; and not less so my interest and your reputation. I do, therefore, in explicit terms enjoin it upon you to remain constantly at home, (unless called off by unavoidable business, or to attend Divine worship) and to be constantly with your people when there. There is no other sure way of getting work well done and quietly by negroes; for when an overseer's back is turned the most of them will slight their work, or be idle altogether. In which case correction cannot retrieve either, but often produces evils which are worse than the disease. Nor is there any other mode but this to prevent thieving and other disorders, the consequence of opportunities. You will recollect that your time is paid for by me, and if I am deprived of it, it is worse than robbing my purse, because it is also a breach of trust, which any honest man ought to hold most sacred. You have found me, and you will continue to find me faithful to my part of the agreement which was made with you, whilst you are attentive to your part; but it is to be remembered that a breach on one side releases the obligation on the other. If, therefore, it shall be proved to me that you are absenting yourself from the farm or the people without just cause I shall hold myself no more bound to pay the wages, than you do to attend strictly to the charge which is entrusted to you by one who has every disposition to be your friend and servant.

Yours truly,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

From the London Globe. INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HOW THE GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN CALIFORNIA.

"Four months among the Gold Finders in Alta California, being the Diary of an Expedition from San Francisco to the Gold District." By J. Tyrwhitt Brooks, M. D. Bouge. We extract the account they received from Capt. Sutter, the owner of the mill, of the incidents of the discovery.

"I was sitting one afternoon," said the Captain, "just after my siesta, engaged, by the by, in writing a letter to a relation of mine at Lucerne, when I was interrupted by Mr. Marshall—a gentleman with whom I had frequent business transactions—bursting hurriedly into the room. From the unusual agitation in his manner, I imagined that something serious had occurred, and, as we involuntarily do in this part of the world, I at once glanced to see if my rifle was in its proper place. You should know that the mere appearance of Mr. Marshall at that moment in the fort was quite enough to surprise me, as he had, but two days before left the place to make some alterations in a mill for sawing pine plank, which he had just run up for me some miles higher up the Americans. When he had recovered himself a little, he told me that however great my surprise might be at his unexpected appearance, it would be much greater when I heard the intelligence he had come to bring me. 'Intelligence,' he added, which, if properly profited by, would put both of us in possession of unheard of wealth—millions and millions of dollars, in fact.' I frankly own, when I heard this, that I thought something had touched Marshall's brain, when, suddenly, all my misgivings were put to an end by his flinging on the table a handful of scales of pure virgin gold.

I was fairly thunderstruck, and asked him to explain what all this meant, when he went on to say that, according to my instructions, he had thrown the mill-wheel out of gear, to let the whole body of water in the dam find a passage through the tail race, which was previously too narrow to allow the water to run off in sufficient quantity, whereby the wheel was prevented from sufficiently performing its work. By this alteration the narrow channel was considerably enlarged, and a mass of sand and gravel carried off by the force of the torrent. Early in the morning after this took place, he (Mr. Marshall) was walking along the left bank of the stream, when he perceived something which he at first took for a piece of opal—a clear, transparent stone, very common here, glistening on one of the spots laid bare by the sudden crumbling away of the bank. He paid no attention to this, but while he was giving directions to the workmen, having observed several similar glittering fragments, his curiosity was so far excited that he stooped down and picked one of them up. 'Do you know,' said Mr. Marshall, 'I positively debated with myself two or three times whether I should take the trouble to bend my back to pick up one of the pieces, and had decided on not doing so, when, further on, another glittering morsel caught my eye—the largest of the pieces now before you. I condescended to pick it up, and to my astonishment found that it was a thin scale of what appears to be pure gold. He then gathered some twenty or thirty small

his suppositions were right. His first impression was that this gold had been lost or buried there by some early Indian tribe—perhaps some of those mysterious inhabitants of the West of whom we have no account, but who dwell on this continent centuries ago, and built those cities and temples, the ruins of which are scattered about these solitary wilds. On proceeding, however, to examine the neighboring soil, he discovered that it was more or

less auriferous. This at once decided him. He mounted his horse, and rode down to the fort as fast as it would carry him with the news.

The captain and his friend started the next morning to make a survey, and spent a day in poking about among the sand to the banks of the river and in the dry beds of one of the tributary streams, finding bits of gold on all sides but though extremely careful to keep out of sight of the work people at the mill, they found them all old-hunting on their return. 'One of them a Scotch-Centerkin, had dogged us about, and looking over his ground to see if he could discover what we were in search of, he had lighted on some flakes of gold himself.'—The next day the captain had fifty men at work; but the news spread like wild-fire, and some of the gold sent to San Francisco brought up crowds of people.

REMEDY FOR THE ASTHMA.

"Prose common blotting paper, and thoroughly saturate it with a solution of nitre, sulphur, and iron be carefully dried by the fire or in the rays of the sun. On retiring at night, take it, and deposit it burning, on a plate or tray of short zinc or iron, in your bed-room. In all cases, it is said, this has enabled persons who are afflicted, to enjoy their rest."—*Maine Courier.*

[Hundreds of nights, within the last few years, when the bitter pain wrenched the time in proportion as the perspiration became more difficult, hundreds of nights has the difficulty been relieved by a suspension of what seemed interminable agony in the smoke of burned nitre. As a means of averting present suffering the editor of the Visitor can recommend, from his own experience, the use of saltpetre almost identically prepared as above. Many times has he laid down in a sick bed, and, seemingly, to the snother of a common, healthy breath, and found relief from the worst suffering.]—*Hon. Isaac Hill.*

A gentleman of this village, who has been for a long time terribly afflicted with the asthma, and who has persevered in the trials of innumerable remedies," assures us that he has at length found relief in the above preparation, and all other means have failed. To those similarly afflicted, a trial of this remedy will not need to be urged.—*Poughkeepsie American.*

ANECDOTE OF JOHN R. EDOLPH.

An Irishman in the New Mirror, relates the following anecdote, illustrating that marvellous geographical knowledge of John R. Edolph:—
"My knowledge of Ireland," said he to me, 'seems to astonish you as much as it did a servant of Mr. Canning's at Washington, the other day. He brought me a note from his master—who, by the bye, is a very superior man, and the moment he spoke I at once detected the Munster man—for he had a fine rich bogue, such I think, I'll have some fun.'

"So, John, you're from Munster, are you not?" said I.

"I am, please your honour," replied he, surprised at my question.

"From the county Clare, I presume. [This was a guess on my part as to the county.]

"Yes, sir," said he, still more surprised.

"What town did you live in?" continued I.

"The town of Ennis, sir."

"Oh," said I, laughing. I know Ennis very well. Pray does Sir Edward O'Brien live at Dromondland?"

"He does, indeed, sir."

"And Mr. Stackpole at Ennis, sir?"

"Yes, surely, sir."

"And the Knight of Glin at Ennis?"

"Yes, sir," and then, after another second and a low bow, he added, "I might make boulders of you, but how long your honor lived in Clare?"

"I never was there at all," replied I, but hope to be very soon."

"Oh, sir," said he, 'don't be then fooling me. for you must be a bit of an Irishman; you have the brogue, and you know as much of the country as I do myself, and more too. Pardon, I think!'

"It was in vain that I assured him I had never been in Ireland; he went away still insisting that I had lived there; which fact, told to Mr. Canning, who was very much amused at the way in which I had puzzled poor John, as he called me himself next day."

* MARRIAGE.—Wherever women plights her troth under the sky of Heaven, at the domestic hearth or in consecrated aisles, the ground is holy, the spirit of the hour is sacramental. 'Tis thus felt, even by the most trivial, may be observed at every wedding ceremony. Though the formula may be fast and furious before or after the nuptial formula is spoken, yet at that point of time, there is a shadow on the most laughing lip—a shadow in the fairest eye. Wedlock, indissoluble, except by an act of God—a sacrament whose solemnity reaches to eternity—will always hold its place in life as well as literature, as the most impressive fact of human experience in dramatic writing, whether of the stage or closet, the play of the novel. It must always be so. If government with all its usurpation and aggressions, has appropriated history, let the less amorous portions of our literature be sacred to the affections—to the family based upon conjugal and parental love as that institution is the state which hitherto in the world's annals, has been little less than the sad exponent of human agony.—*Sted.*

THE LATEST CASE OF MONOMANIA.—The "Pica-yune" gravely mentions the case of one of the members of a military company at New Orleans who fancies that an elderly gentleman named Daniel Tucker, is continually endeavoring to impede his progress, or in other words "to get on off" whenever he walks the streets, especially at night. So firmly is this strange delusion implanted in the mind of the sufferer, that he has actually heard, during the still hours of the midnight, shouting and singing, as though that imaginary personage was standing before him!

Horses should never be put to severe work on a full stomach. More horses are hurt by hard driving after a full feed, than by a full feed after hard driving.

From the Charleston Mercury.
THE CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

We fear that the community of Charleston are not sufficiently alive to the importance of this improvement. The Charlotte Road has already made such progress as to make its ultimate completion, and timely aid for our citizens might greatly shorten that period, and place them in the more immediate enjoyment of its advantages. There has been subscribed for the sum of \$230,000, to make up the whole amount estimated for finishing and stocking the Road. Such has been the vigor with which the work has been prosecuted, that the graduation and opening of the first section of the Road to Winstonsboro, will be completed early in the Fall. The second section to Gasterville, is making rapid progress, and on the third section, from Charlotte to the river, the contractors are all at work, and the masonry of the bridge across the Catawba is making rapid progress, under the energetic and faithful management of Mr. Murdoch. The fourth and last section of the Road (a distance of twenty miles) from the Eastern bank of the Catawba to Charlotte, will be let on the 29th of April, and thus the whole of the Road will be under contract. The Company have made a satisfactory exhibit to the Committee of one hundred thousand dollars paid in and expended, and are now entitled to one hundred thousand dollars of the six per cent. South Carolina Railroad bonds subscribed on the part of the State. Arrangements have been made by which the Road from Columbia to Eastern bank of the Catawba is about to be ordered. Such is a brief sketch of this Road, and we are to terminate at Charlotte, would be of incalculable benefit to the State. But its importance has been much increased by the system of internal improvement which has been lately projected by the State of North Carolina. By an act of the late Legislature, a Company has been incorporated with a capital of three millions of dollars, one million of which is to be taken by individuals, and the remaining two millions by the State. To construct a Railroad commencing at Goldsboro, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, a passing through Raleigh, and thence by the most practicable route, via Salisbury, to Charlotte; and thence placing Charleston in connection with this enterprise, which is to pass centrally through North Carolina, and giving her an easy access to the vale of the fertile valley of the Catawba and the York.

However striking may be this great undertaking, it falls far short of the full development of the designs and works in progress by North Carolina. Her Legislature, as a part of her system of improvement, went much farther; and incorporated a company with \$200,000 capital to build a plank road from her Western boundary on the state of Georgia, through Rutherford and Lincoln, and Salisbury, to Fayetteville on the Cape Fear River. Of this, the State takes \$120,000; and nearly all the balance has been subscribed already in Fayetteville. She also appropriated \$25,000 to open the navigation of the Catawba River, from where the Charlotte Railroad crosses it, up into the mountains, making a noble feeder for this Road from its valleys of remarkable fertility. Pleasant Gardens, one hundred and twenty miles above, an example well worthy the imitation of South Carolina.

It is evident, from the whole scheme of her internal improvement, that she designed to build up the cities of her own State, which is a commendable act of patriotism on the part of her legislators. But it is equally evident, that a very large portion of the trade of Western North Carolina will concentrate at Charlotte and Salisbury, and will necessarily pass down to our city over the Charlotte Road, which is the natural channel for that trade. By a reference to a Railroad map accompanying the survey of the Manches and Wilmington Road, it would appear that the town of Salisbury would be distant by Railroad from Wilmington about two hundred and forty miles, and distant from Charleston about two hundred and eighty miles. Whether this difference in distance is not more than compensated by our greater facilities of shipping, and abundance of capital, will depend upon the enterprise and skill of our merchants, and a most earnest appeal is made to our public spirit, to carry out immediately the enterprise of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, and to give a direction to that trade, which, when once established, it will be difficult to change.

It is not in North Carolina alone that events are in progress to arrest our attention: Virginia is also up at work. Her Legislature, just adjourned, has chartered a Company to build a Railroad through her Western counties into East Tennessee by Abingdon. From Abingdon it is expected to reach Knoxville, Hiwassee and Dalton, in Georgia, making a route for the Southern travel from all the Southwest to the North, from four hundred to six hundred miles shorter than our line of Railroads. To this the State of Virginia subscribes, we believe, two millions of dollars. It is time for Charleston to look out. It is the part of prudence to hasten, to timely aid, the finishing of those channels, the Railroads to Charlotte and Greenville, which will facilitate, and perhaps prevent, the loss of a vast trade and travel which the rich regions of the West offer to the first who complete their Roads.

From the Columbia Telegraph.
CONDITION OF THE CONTINENT.

Full accounts of the Canada's news have at length come to hand, after all the perils by wind and water which have so long delayed them. Amidst a mass of trivial details and uninteresting particulars, piled mountain high by the industrious correspondents of the Northern prints, or dumped down like rubbish from the English papers, we find but little worthy of having before our eyes.

Crude and imperfect as all the statements are, however, they are sufficiently explicit when taken together to prove the condition of the Continent to be most critical, and that the great bug-bear of Russian Intervention has become a reality. The Russians have entered Transylvania at the request of the Austrian General, and have already fought two bloody battles with the Magyars and the Poles, and seem but awaiting proper time to pour down their myriads on Constantinople, and pitch their tents on the banks of the Bosphorus. This conjunction between Russia and Austria looks ominous to freedom, for already the first throes of the Revolutionary spirit abroad have subsided, and with the exception of France—where all as yet is quiet—Italy and Hungary are kept good the promise given by the convulsive efforts of the people of the continent to crush the thrones, and the tyrants who sat upon them. Prussia still obeys her King, who covets the control of all confederated Germany, to secure which confederation his last speech from the Prussian Diet declares "Prussia is ready to make all necessary sacrifices." Such, many sagacious speculators seem to think, will be the

ultimate destiny of the German Empire. Austria has her rapacious eye on Venice, which affects republicanism, for the Concordia, of Turin, of the 31st inst., says: "Everything induces the belief that a serious attack is meditated on Venice, and that that attack is imminent."

The condition of the Roman Republic is equally critical, for "La Presse" announces that the Pope, after having consulted the Sacred College, has applied to the Governments of France, Austria, Spain and Naples, for an armed force to enable him to return to his capital.

Austria, it is said, is determined to proceed, in concert with Naples, to restore the Pope, more especially as not only the Catholic powers of Bavaria, Prussia and Württemberg, offer to preserve the Papal Government in the interest of the balance of power in Europe, and the maintenance of the general peace. It is calculated the appearance on the Roman territory of an army of 10,000 men would be sufficient to bring about the restoration of the Pope, without firing a shot.

The "Epoca" of Rome, of the 24th ult., states from Naples that the British Minister, Temple, had protested against Neapolitan intervention, in the Roman States.

Letters from Rome, by Vienna, announce that Austria has offered the Pope aid in men and money. The Czar has declared himself in his favor. The Pope is said to have obtained a loan of six millions of scudi in Russia.

These movements all indicate a settled purpose on the part of the allied powers, ever the champions of Despotism, to stifle the growing spirit of liberty, and fetter the hands of freedom on the Continent once more. The current of circumstances too would seem to favor their designs, for they will be checked by no external influences. France seems bent on peacefully working out the problem of Free Government for her own citizens—the spirit of propaganda which whitened the burning sands of Egypt, and the frozen wastes of Russia, with the bones of her legions, seems to slumber now—and our own peculiar policy of "avoiding all entangling alliances" has been adopted by her. How long that excitable people can pursue it, is another matter—at present the French eagle perches with folded wing and listless eye on the top of the Capitol, while peace is the purpose of the people.

England cannot interfere; for the disastrous accounts from India, partial as they doubtless are, revealed enough to make us certain that retribution for the sins of Warren Hastings and his fellow-spoilers is now being heavily visited upon the country that encouraged the acts and rewarded the perpetrators. To settle with the Sikhs will give England occupation for some time to come; her hands then are tied also.

What then is there to oppose the banded powers of Absolutism, and break the new chains last forged for men but newly freed from centuries of despotism? Nothing but their own energies—their own stout hearts and strong right hands. Oh, that Germany would but come to the rescue of Republicanism—for no other power or potentate in Europe now can do so for the causes we have assigned. If her people do not shake off the incubus of Prussian policy, then we fear that the great cause of liberty on the Continent may be trodden down under the armed heel of Austria, and the blood stained hoofs of the steeds from the Ukraine, which once before found stalls in the arched halls of princes, and neighed on the banks of the Seine. Heaven, avert the recurrence of such a catastrophe—yet it seems not improbable. In Nicholas, of Russia, freedom finds no common foe. Cold hearted, callous, calculating and cruel, in him is incarnated the D-spotic principle. Endowed by nature with great sagacity and a master of untold millions, hating liberty as an owl loathes light, and bent on extending his empire, he hangs over Europe like one of the Avalanches of his own hills. Wo to her when loosened from its heights it shall come thundering down—and that hour seems not now so far remote.

THE AMERICAN MANCHESTER STATISTICS.

The Lowell Courier gives a series of interesting statements relative to the manufacturing corporations of that industrious and thriving locality: The whole number of mills is 48, under the care of 12 corporations, whose aggregate capital stock amounts to \$12,110,000. The 48 mills give employment to 7,644 females and 3,629 males—total, 11,272. The whole number of yards manufactured per week is 1,732,827, viz: 1,704,996 of cotton, 21,291 of woolen, 6,500 of carpets, and 40 rugs—The amount of cotton consumed, is 559,000 pounds per week, and of wool 46,000 pounds. The number of yards printed is 330,000, and of dyed 2,015,000.

The different companies use 25,100 tons of anthracite coal per annum, with 36,303 bushels of charcoal and 2,790 cords of wood. They also consume 70,510 gallons of sperm oil and 36,000 lbs. of lard; 1,090,000 lbs. of starch, and 765 barrels of flour. The buildings are warmed by steam.

Other manufactures are produced in the city to the value of \$1,500,000, employing a capital of \$400,000 and about 1,500 hands.

The average wages of females is \$2 per week, clear of board; males 80 cents per day. The medium produce of a loom is 45 yards per day with No. 14 yarn; with No. 30, 33 yards; and the average per spindle 1 1/2 yards per day.

The Middlesex company make use annually of 6,000,000 lbs. of wool; 1,716,000 lbs. of fine wool; 80,000 lbs. glue; \$60,000 worth of dye stuff; and \$17,000 worth of soap. The same company also consume at their Wamsit Carpet Mill, on the Concord river, 93,000 lbs. coarse wool and 36,400 lbs. worsted yarn—producing 91,000 yards of ingrain carpeting.

There are two institutions for the savings of the operatives—the Lowell and the City. The former had on deposit, in September last, \$552,280, from 5,066 depositors. The "City" has been in operation only since March, 1848; yet had on deposit on the 1st of January last, \$27,717, from 258 persons—most of the depositors in both banks being the factory operatives.

A hospital, established by the several manufacturing corporations, is always open for the convenience and comfort of those employed by the different companies. It is under the superintendence of one of the best surgeons and physicians, and is said to be in a flourishing condition.

The population of Lowell, nineteen years ago, was a little over 3,500; now it is estimated at 35,000.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman has been confined to his lodgings for several weeks past, in Washington City, by severe indisposition. He is announced in the last High-Land Messenger as a candidate for re-election to

AN APPALLING SHIPWRECK.

In the telegraphic news by the Canada, it was mentioned that the barque Floridian, of New York, from Antwerp, was lost, with nearly 200 passengers. The vessel sailed for New York about the last of February. Her passengers comprised young, respectable German agricultural laborers, with their wives and families, and many grades of mechanics. Amongst the number on board were from 50 to 60 women, and between 20 and 30 children, of different ages. The ship was worked by a crew of nearly 20, part of whom were Englishmen. She encountered very heavy weather, and struck about 3 o'clock, on the 7th ult. with tremendous force.

Within a few minutes of the vessel striking, the sea broke into her hull with much impetuosity, blowing up the hatchways, and sweeping many of the poor creatures overboard, while others were drowned in their berths being unable to rise, from the effects of sea-sickness. Capt. Whitmore, perceiving the inevitable destruction of the ship, gave orders to his men to launch the boats. The first boat broke adrift the moment she was launched, and capsized directly with two men that were in it. The moment the second boat was lowered, the Captain jumped into it with Mrs. Whitmore, (his wife.) This led to a desperate rush towards the craft. Some 20 or 30 poor creatures, men and women leaped from the quarter deck of the foundering ship into the boat. The result was, that it was instantly capsized, and the whole party was instantaneously lost. There being now no possible means of escape left for those on board, the crew took to the rigging, to which they lashed themselves, and upwards of 100 of the emigrants congregated on the quarter deck. Here they had not been more than an hour before the ship broke in two amidships. The mainmast fell over the side with a fearful crash, and a tremendous sea carried away the whole of the quarter deck, with the mass of human beings on it. A frightful shriek filled the air, and the next moment the unfortunate creatures were seen struggling in the deep. By great efforts eight or ten were rescued by the men who had secured themselves in the rigging—and, alas! only to meet with a more horrible death. All except four froze to death before rescue came.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

In India the British army has met with such checks and reverses as to dim its military glory. These repulses by undisciplined barbarians from the mountains must be mortifying to their pride, especially when compared with the American successes in Mexico. Such a comparison is well calculated to exalt our own military character. Our troops were nearly all volunteers, hastily prepared for the field, opposed to a people who make war their daily amusement. Yet every town assailed was taken, every field contested was won. In the same kind of country, among mountain fastnesses, with probably a more fierce, yet less disciplined people, who are comparatively unacquainted with the use of artillery, or just learning its formidable force in battle, the British army, both in its divisions and in its main body, have experienced scarcely anything but defeat in its recent battles with the Sikhs. There was no lack of courage to cause these disasters; the number of the slain proves the terrible energy and daring of the British troops; but there has been a great want of military science and skill to produce such unexpected results, and the government seems to have concluded, for Lord Gough has been recalled, in the moment of what is termed a victory, to be superseded by Sir Charles Napier, an officer of great military experience. The unexpected difficulties encountered in India, and the necessity of a strong force to maintain the formidable insurrection, may interfere with one of the proposed reforms in England, the reduction of the army. —Dollar Newspaper.

DONE FOR.—The New York Sunday Mercury tells a story of an operation performed by a vagabond quack oculist. It seems the chap had a glass eye, and applied to the oculist for something to remove a defect in his sight! The oculist, not being very sharp sighted, discovered there was some defect in the eye, but thought it so trifling that he warranted a cure or no pay. The wag took the prescribed wash and departed. In a week or so after he returned with the empty vial, and apparently in great distress.

"Oh, doctor! doctor!" said he, "that d-d stuff has wholly destroyed my eye!"—at the same time opening the lids of the empty socket with his finger, to the horror of the gaping and staring oculist.

"Is it possible!—can it be possible!" exclaimed the eyetinkerer. "I never knew my medicine to operate so before. Well, my dear sir, I can do nothing less than return your money."

"But you must do more, sir. What is five dollars to me compared with the loss of an eye? replied the wag. 'If you will give me two hundred dollars, I will sign a pledge never to expose you; but if you do not, I will prosecute you forthwith—and you are a ruined man.'

The quack forked over a check for the amount, and the chap cut stick—perhaps for Texas.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—The subscription books of this company will be closed Monday; and the requisite amount having been subscribed, we presume the meeting of the stockholders for organization, will be held in a very short time, and the Bank put in operation as early as possible.

This will be in fact, the "Bank of Fayetteville," for the subscriptions out of the town and vicinity are small. One of our citizens, James Kyle, Esq., subscribed \$20,000 of the stock, one fifth of the whole amount necessary to put the Bank in operation. Thirteen thousand have been subscribed in Washington, but nothing worth naming in other places. —North Carolinian.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The Pointe Coupee Echo, of 24th ultimo, says: "There has been a slight rise in the river at this point during the week. The severe norther on Wednesday made the inhabitants as well as the levees tremble for a while. The weather for some weeks past has been delightful."

The same paper adds: "A gentleman just from St. Louis, who by the way, is a civil engineer, informs us that we may expect almost to a certainty, receiving from one foot to eighteen inches more rise in the Mississippi at this point."

A threatening land slide occurred on Saturday week last in front of R. H. Cox's plantation in Pointe Coupee; but by the timely interposition of the planters in the neighborhood, the danger was overcome, and a fine substantial levee two hundred and fifty yards long, with twenty-five feet base, now protects hundreds of thousands worth of property that was threatened with destruction by the slide.

The St. Francisville Chronicle, of the 24th ult. says: "The levees on the coast between this and New Orleans must break with great effect, and we fear that the planters have ceased to endeavor

to avoid what seems an inevitable consequence—a total inundation. The river still continues to rise at this point, from three quarters of an inch to an inch every twenty-four hours. Many of the inhabitants of our sister village, Bayou Sara, who had thought themselves secure from the elevated positions of their dwellings, have been compelled to desert their habitations, and seek a safe retreat in our town."

The Baton Rouge Gazette of Saturday says: "The river has been about on a stand for the week past. The news from above is still unfavorable." —Charleston Mercury.

MECHANICS' WIVES.—Speaking of the middle ranks of life, a good writer observes: "There we behold woman in her glory; not a doll to carry silk and jewels; not a puppet to be flattered by profane adoration—reverenced, to-day, discarded to-morrow; always jostled out of the place which nature and society would assign her, by sensuality or by contempt; admired, but not respected; desired but not esteemed; ruled by passion, not affection; imparting her weakness, not her constancy, to the sex she could exalt; the source and mirror of vanity: we see her a wife, partaking the care and cheering the anxiety of a husband; dividing his toils by her domestic diligence, spreading cheerfulness around her; for his sake sharing the decent refinements of the world, without being vain of them; placing all her joys and happiness in the man she loves. As a mother, we find her the affectionate and ardent instructor of the children whom she has attended from their infancy, training them to thought and benevolence; addressing them as rational beings; preparing them to become men and women in their turn. Mechanics' daughters make the best wives in the world."

SANTA ANNA.—The Mexican Congress has passed the following resolutions respecting the ex-patriated General:

1. Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna shall inform the Supreme Government, when he may judge it convenient, of the time when he intends to return to the Republic, and the point at which he will disembark.

2. The Government shall impart to Congress whatever information may be received, in order that proper measures may be taken for the preservation of order and tranquillity.

3. Should General Santa Anna return to the Republic, it is necessary that he should previously express his determination to do so, and be furnished with a copy of their resolutions.

4. The Government shall take especial care to bring this decree to the knowledge of General Santa Anna.

PROTECTION OF MARRIED WOMEN

As a matter of general concern, we lay before our readers the act passed at the late session of the Legislature, making better provisions for the protection of the rights of married women. The following is the act:

An Act making better and more suitable provisions for femes covert.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, whenever a marriage shall take place, all the lands or real estate which she may subsequently acquire, by will, devise, inheritance, or otherwise, shall not be subject to be sold or leased by the husband for the term of his own life, or any less term, or any estate for years, or with the consent of his wife, first had and obtained, to be ascertained and effected by privy examination, according to the rules now required by law for the sale of lands by deed belonging to femes covert.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That no interest of the husband whatever, in such lands or real estate shall be subject to sale to satisfy any execution obtained against him; and all such sales are hereby declared to be null and void, both in law and equity.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all the lands or real estate which may be acquired on and after the first day of March next by femes covert already married, either by gift, devise or inheritance, shall be subject to the same conditions, limitations and exemptions, as the lands or real estate mentioned in the first and second sections of this act. [Ratified 29th day of January, 1849.]

COURTSHIP OF THE LATE DR. R.

"DEAR SIR:—I am sorry I cannot accept your kind offer, as I am already engaged; but I am sure my sister Ann would jump at it."

"Your obliged ELIZA L."

"DEAR MISS ELIZA:—I beg your pardon; I wrote your name in mistake: it was Miss Ann I meant to ask—have written to her bearer. Hoping soon to be your affectionate brother."

"J. R."

The Doctor and Miss Ann were married and, as they say in the fairy tales, lived very happy all the rest of their lives."

ABDUCTION.

A singular case of abduction has recently occurred in Fairfield District. An individual has been indicted under the statute of Philip and Mary, (made of force in this state,) for abducting and marrying a "woman child," (so styled by the Act.) under the age of 16 years. It is said that the girl stolen and married in this case, is only 11 years old. The ceremony of marriage was actually performed by a Magistrate of Fairfield District. The bride expresses her determination to stick to her liege lord, and as she weighs, as we learn, one hundred and sixteen pounds and seems to understand what she is about, we would not be much astonished if she carried her point, in spite of the statute. If she does not, it will be the first instance on record, when a woman, will be baulked by the law. We commend her spirit, and wish her success. —Palmetto State Banner.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—Something like four hundred persons, from different parts of the union, passed through Little Rock, from the 5th to the 15th instant, on their way to California.

TOPLOFTIC.—A country exchange, speaking of the death of a young gentleman of that vicinity, says: "he promised fair to become a bright and shining ornament to this vegetable world."

An exchange paper thinks that if he had tried he would have been "some pumpkins."

FALL OF A ROCK.

We learn that a large rock was watched some week or two since, from one of the cliffs on the Hickory Nut road near Washington Harrie's, and fell about three hundred yards, leveling trees and tearing up the ground in its course. The report is that it fell caused the earth to shake for a considerable distance around; but we think it highly probable that



THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.
CHARLOTTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1849.

"Editor's Office" in the building formerly occupied as a "Bank", three doors West of "Elm" corner.

We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. GREEN W. CALDWELL, as an Independent Candidate to represent this, the third Congressional District, in the next Congress of the United States.

We are indebted to the Hon. D. M. Farringer, for Mr. McDowell's speech on the slavery agitation, and for other interesting documents.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.—This body met in Raleigh, to-morrow the 12th inst.

A LARGE HAUL.—The Edenton (N. C.) steamer says, that Mr. James Norcom caught a haul, at his fishery, upwards of 6,000 shad in days ago.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The Boston papers say, that there has been entered at the custom house at City \$150,000 worth of California gold dust. We wonder if "black Din's" idea of the value of that country has changed.

EX-PRESIDENT POLK.—The citizens of New Orleans, without distinction of party, turned out en masse to welcome the Ex-President upon his arrival in that city. Every mark of consideration and respect, alike honorable to the community who rendered it, and to the distinguished person upon whom it was bestowed, was tendered him during his stay. Mr. Polk left New Orleans on the 23d, and was expected to arrive at Nashville about the 31st inst.

We see in some of our Exchanges, that a rumor is current in Washington City, of Mr. Stanly's appointment as Commissioner of Patents. There is said to be several applications for the Minister'ship to Madrid, from this State.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—JAMES FULTON, our immediate predecessor, makes his salutation, in a neat and appropriate address to the patrons of the "Journal," in its last number, as its future Editor. We wish him success.

THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN comes to us this week as a Tri-weekly. Always welcome, we hail its present enlargement with increased gratification. Success, may we to each and every improvement that is now going on in the Southern Press.

Minister to Prussia.

The "God-like" Daniel from the Bay State, wrote a letter—some few others of a similar stripe spoke—an innumerable quantity of very "small" taking the cue, transmitted to an astounded world the eternal disgrace of the American Senate in approving the appointment of Senator Hannegan as Minister to Berlin—yet, in spite of all portentous indications, the appointment having met with the unqualified approval of Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet, Mr. Hannegan has been given his commission and outfit, and is now, we are happy to inform our readers, on his way to Europe.

Our Mines.

At all times, and under all circumstances, do give us unfeigned satisfaction to chronicle the success of our friends; and when by that success the community generally is benefited, our gratification as a public journalist whose duty it is to watch, as so far as rests in our power, protect the interests of the people, is greatly increased. Since our sojourn in the "Diggins" of Mecklenburg, many instances of good fortune and success have occurred which we have with much pleasure laid before our readers. Again we are called upon to record the finding during last week, another "pocket" by our friend Capt. Caldwell and Harrison at their Mines in Union county. Though the "pocket" was not so well filled as the one of which much has been said, yielding only some 1000 penny-weights, yet the unexpectedness of its appearance in a manner respects gentlemen for the apparent smallness of the deposit. This mine, known to the community as the Lemmons Mine, we are pleased to learn gives every indication of increasing richness, the deeper the shafts are sunk.

At the Dunn Mine, about ten miles from this place, Messrs. Elme & Irwin are obtaining some very rich ore. The veins of ore in this mine are not only exceedingly rich but also extensive, and as soon as the proprietors erect sufficient machinery to separate the ore, which they now have in course of construction, they expect to realize from 12 to \$100 per week, we sincerely hope that they may not be disappointed in their anticipations.

Near the Dunn Mine upon another hill, William L. Davidson Esq. of this place, has opened some veins which bids fair to rival the former in richness. Though just commenced, he has obtained ore worth from 3 to \$100 per bushel; while every indication is given him to anticipate a yield as profitable as that which has attended the operations of his neighbors. This mine has never before been worked to any extent. Other veins have recently been discovered in the same neighborhood which thus far promise to open well. We wish our friends Messrs. Grier and Williams abundant success in their experiments.

There are some of the mines in our immediate vicinity, and we are perfectly justified in saying that at no former period in the history of North Carolina has such an extensive field been opened for the prompt employment of capital in mining operations. So far as we can learn upon enquiry, all

the State are paying well, while new ones are being discovered every day. It is regretted that no regular statistics have been kept of the produce of our mines since their first discovery; and though we are altogether inexperienced as to what would probably redound to the benefit of the mining community, yet we would respectfully suggest the propriety of forming an association for the collection and diffusion of such information as would tend to more fully develop the mining resources of the state and furnish the most improved method of working them. We shall be pleased to receive such information from all sources, and respectfully invite those persons concerned, to interpose through the columns of the "Jeffersonian," which are at all times at their service, whatever facts they may think would interest the community and be advantageous to those engaged in similar pursuits.

Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road.

The *Charlotte Mercury*, in an article which will be found in another column, briefly estimates the importance to that community of a speedy termination of this work, and in order to insure a completion, calls upon those citizens of Charleston most interested in the matter, to take the remaining stock which amounts to only \$220,000.

The friends of this Road will be gratified to learn that the work is progressing rapidly and bids fair to be completed under as favorable auspices as any Road has ever been in our country. However, as nothing can be done without money, those of the stockholders who have yet failed to pay the second installment of five per cent, which was due on the 1st of March, are respectfully solicited to come forward immediately and pay up. It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that the contract for the grading and masonry upon the last section of the road, between this place and the river, will be let out on the 20th inst. The first section of the Road is ready for the superstructure, which will be laid down as soon as the iron can be purchased at a reasonable price. The sooner this Road is completed, the sooner will the community generally be benefited, and the stockholders begin to receive a return on sums already expended; and we hope our citizens stimulated by the many important advantages which will certainly accrue to us upon the completion of the Road, exert themselves to remove whatever obstacles may be found in the way of its being speedily finished.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—We learn from the *Temperance Communicator*, that there is to be a universal turn out of the members of the Order in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 15th of May next, at which time and place, the National Division holds its sixth annual Convention. A large delegation from all the states are expected, and no doubt the display will exceed anything ever before seen in the "Queen City" of the West.

Candidates for the 31st Congress.

The Hon. F. L. Cline is a candidate for re-election in the 1st District. We presume that Mr. Cline would have been deterred from declaring himself, had he seen the card of Mr. Elisha P. Miller, to his constituents, of Caldwell County; or at least, before coming out he would have satisfied some scruples of the said Elisha, as to who attended to his business in *Washington City* last winter at the time he was in Raleigh. There are signs of some fun between the *Whigs* and *Clingman Whigs* during the present campaign in the Mountain District. Go it gentlemen! and though you are all wrong, we'll endeavor to see fair play.

The Hon. R. S. Donnell, in a card to his constituents, declares he is a candidate for re-election in the eighth District.

Mr. Ker, we learn from the *Milton Chronicle* has not yet consented to run against Mr. Venable in the fifth District, as was published in our last.

The Candidates in this, the third District, will commence the campaign by meeting their fellow citizens at Concord, during their next Court week.

The Plank Road.

We are informed by the *Fayetteville Observer* of the 3rd inst. that the stock for the Plank Road between that place and Salisbury has all been taken, except a small sum which will be taken at Marchison's Factory. In speaking of this Road, the *Observer* says:

"THE PLANK ROAD.—We have the pleasure of learning from Major McRae, one of the Delegates from this place to a meeting at Ashborough, that the sum of \$1,000 is subscribed in that county, and \$5,400 at Watson's Bridge, in Moore county. These, added to the sum taken in this place, and about \$150 in Salisbury, and \$750 in Wilmington, make nearly \$75,000 subscribed. The remainder to secure the State's subscription, is only about \$5,000, which amount, we learn, will be taken at Marchison's Factory, in this county. So that this important work is now placed beyond contingency, provided the Northern Route be adopted, as the subscriptions in Randolph and Moore are, very properly, conditioned that the road take that direction.

We learn also from Major McRae, that the warmest interest in the Road is felt in Lexington, Greensborough, and Salem, and that handsome subscriptions will be made in each towards branch Roads.

To-morrow week is the day fixed on for the meeting of the subscribers, for the purpose of organizing the Company."

If the success of this improvement is as great as the friends of the Road anticipate, its completion will be the beginning of a new and better era for Western North Carolina. In New York, Plank Roads are becoming very popular, and in most cases the holders of stock realize handsome dividends.

Already have the citizens of Lincoln taken into consideration the project of a Plank Road from Lincoln to this place; and upon the completion of the Railroad from Columbia to Charlotte, no doubt the necessity of such a work will ensure its speedy commencement. Our citizens cannot too seriously consider the immense advantages which would result from the proposed measure; and to secure for ourselves those advantages, no means should be spared to bring the Road to this place. At some future time, we will discuss this subject more in detail, and endeavor to lay before our readers all the information we may possess, which may enable them to judge correctly and wisely of the benefits to be derived from such an improvement.

Col. Fremont and Party.

Much solicitude was for some time felt by the friends of this gentleman for the safety of himself and of the party accompanying him. We are gratified to learn, however, from the following extract, that Col. Fremont has arrived after a great deal of suffering at Taos, and is now probably in California, where he will meet Mrs. Fremont who proceeded not long since, by way of Chagres to San Francisco. The *Columbia Telegraph* says:

"By a despatch from St. Louis to the *Baltimore Sun* dated March 29, we have intelligence from Santa Fe to the 25th of February.

Col. FREMONT had arrived there on his way to California, having taken Cook's route. He lost eleven men on the way over the mountains, but the names of only three are given, viz. Wier, of St. Louis, and Messrs. King and Preuss, of Washington D. C.

Col. Fremont did not reach the top of the mountains below which Col. Benton's last accounts left him. He was compelled to retire to the valleys, where the snow fell to the depth of forty feet, literally burying all his outfit and killing all his mules. He left the valley and made his way through the hills, when he sent out a party to obtain relief and return at stated periods. This party not returning as expected, Col. Fremont proceeded after and overtook them.

In six days they reached Taos, and finally the survivors were relieved. Col. Fremont was there furnished by the Quartermaster and Commissary with an outfit to proceed on his journey.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.—The immense amount of business done on this road, (says the *Charlotte Mercury*) may be estimated from the fact, that during the month of March, the revenue from its operations amounted to \$10,000, against \$75,000 for the same month last year.

About 45,000 bales of cotton were transported over the road during the month, on an average of nearly 1500 per day.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM WALES.—An exchange says:—

The rumors of revolutions and wars have created a sensation in this land of consonants, as the following extracts from the *Chief* and *Martinet* journals will prove:—

"Y gweddion Ewropadd a dderbyniwyd gyda'r Agerlong Ewropa ym ffon a adawodd horthlad Llynhad ar y 10fed o Chwefror. Derbyniom yn llywyddiaun ein Cylchgronau Cymreig fel arferol am y mis diweddaf."

All true lovers of Republican Liberty must be extremely gratified at the above intelligence.

TO THE LADIES.

The man who dath no paper take, Grading the price of one a year Will never a good husband make Because his wife can never know what is going on in the world, and his children will very ignorant appear.

The last line, says an Exchange, is rather too long for good metre, but the moral is sublime.

Did you ever sit down to tea where skim milk was on the table, without being asked, "Do you take cream, sir?"

Some crusty old bachelor, without a soul except for his own selfish gratifications, says:

In order to commit murder in a quiet manner, take a young lady, and tell her that she has a very pretty foot. She will then wear small thin shoes—go out in the wet—catch a cold—the cold will bring on a fever, and she will die in a month.

"The first full rigged ship ever built on the Upper Mississippi, is to be launched shortly at St. Louis, and is to proceed direct to California," says an exchange. The most direct route, of course, would be an overland one.

The best chirpodists in the country are the crows, who are said, by the farmers, to be expert corn extractors."

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S SALARY.—The President of France receives a salary of \$110,000 per annum, with a furnished palace.

Ex-Gov. Graham is to deliver the annual Oration before the two Literary Societies of the University, at the approaching commencement.

The College of Princeton, N. J., has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. JAMES PHILLIPS, professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of N. Carolina.

An Irishman was asked how his mother did.—"My Jewell said he, I am much obliged to you for your inquiries, but I never had a mother." "How is that?" said his friend. "Why didn't you know," said Paddy that I am the son of my aunt Peter?"

A joint resolution has passed both houses of the legislature of Wisconsin, proposing to amend the constitution of the United States, so as to elect United States senators by the people.—*Washington Union*

A bachelor having advertised for a wife to share his lot as "Anxious Inquirer" solicited information as to the size of said lot!

A GOOD SPECULATION.—A Yankee transported a couple of hogs to the "diggins" in California to root for "the precious ore," and obtained every night from six to eight ounces of gold from their snouts!—*Boston Post*.

ADVANTAGES AND EXPENSES OF RAIL ROADS.—It is supposed that the wealth created by the rise of property through which railroads are made, is more than equal to the actual cost of the road, that is, the cost of the railroad, as to the whole community, will be less than nothing.

The London Correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* is speculating upon the effect which the gold of California will produce upon the market price of the metal. He contends that, as the quantity of gold now distributed in all the channels of commerce on the globe in coin and bullion, is at least three hundred millions of pounds sterling, (fifty millions in Great Britain alone,) and as the annual production of the mines, including those of Russia, is about six or seven millions sterling, or about 2 per cent of stock on hand, an addition of three to five millions from California would not sensibly effect its price—particularly as the increasing population, and their increasing demands for gold, would essentially absorb that addition. Therefore, our friends on the Pacific may go on digging for years, without essentially affecting the relations of business or the value of contracts.—*Washington Union*.

THE GREAT SIKH BATTLE.—It is said the great battle with the Sikhs, on the river Indus, took place near, or as some say, on the identical ground which, 2000 years ago, formed the battle-field of Alexander and Porus.

NOT A FAIR QUESTION.—Now, Patrick," said a judge, "what do you say to the charge, are you guilty or not guilty?" "Faith! but that's difficult for your honor to ax it alone myself. Wait till I hear the evidence!"

THE MARKETS.

(Corrected weekly for the "Jeffersonian.")
CHARLOTTE N. C., MARCH 11.

Bagging, per yd.	none	Leather, do.	lb	20 a 25	
Bale Rope,	do	Lard,	lb	6 a 8	
Bacon,	lb	Molasses,	gall	37 a 50	
Butter,	lb	10 a 12	Nails,	lb	61 a 8
Brandy,	gall	30 a 38	Ons	ush	25 a 30
Beeswax,	lb	20 a 25	Oil, Spain,	gal	17 a 20
Best fresh	lb	47 a 5	Lard,	gal	74 a 87
Cheese,	lb	124 a 16	Peas	bush	47 a 49
Coffee	lb	3 a 10	Potatoes	bush	37 a 40
Cotton	lb	51 a 1	Salt	bag	24 a 3
Corn	bushel	35 a 40	Sugar, brown,	bag	8 a 10
Flour	barrel	44 a 4	Sugar, white,	bag	12 a 18
Fodder	cwt	40 a 50	Salt	sack	24 a 3
Feathers	lb	25 a 35	Wheat	bushel	50 a 5
Hides, (dry)	lb	10 a 12	Tallow	lb	10 a 12
Iron	lb	4 a 4	Whiskey	gal	45 a 50
Lime	bd	21 a 2	Whiskey	gal	25 a 35

From the *Camden Journal*.

CAMDEN MARKET.	
Bacon,	per lb 7 to 8
Butter,	lb 12 to 13
Brandy,	gall. 28 to 35
Coffee,	lb 8 to 10
Corn,	bushel. 30 to 35
Cotton,	lb 5 1/2 to 6 1/2
Flour,	barrel 4 to 5
Fodder,	cwt. 60 to 75
Iron,	lb 5 to 6 1/2

From the *South Carolina*.

COLUMBIA MARKET.	
Cotton,	per lb 5 1/2 to 7
Oats,	bushel 35 to 37
Bacon,	hams, 8 to 9

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, at Charlotte, N. C.

Alexander Miss J. B.	Hess Gray P.
Alexander Miss Elizabeth	Irwin Cynthia
Arnold Frederick	Irwin John
Ascock Stephen	Irwin Caleb
Alexander W. S.	Irwin James
Alexander Wallace	Irwin Mary H.
Alexander Ellen	Johnston Ann
Alexander Miss Agnes	Johnston J. B.
Alexander Azariah	Johnston Jane
Alexander Mark P.	Jones Isaac
Bailey William	Johnston Elizabeth
Beatty John	Johnston Michael
Beatty Miss Nancy	Johnston Miss S. A.
Barkley W. H.	Ingot Charles
Barr John C.	Kelly Jas
Boyd J. D.	King Andrew
Barkley & Brown	Kendray Aaron
Brown Miss Fanny	Kistler Miss Mary
Bethel Jerry	Longier R.
Bayd Armstrong	Lewis Robert G.
Black William	McKee Thos B.
Berryhill Samuel	Moor E. J. E.
Brown J. Edgar	Montgomery W. E.
Brown William A.	Montgomery Ann W.
Brown William P.	McGuire Party
Bigland Robt	McGee R. H.
Bonds John	McGee Daniel
Candler Phillip	Moore Saml
Cannon Miss Eliza C.	Morris Martha E.
Carter Mr.	McRee Martha E.
Cashion Juba	McCombs Miss A.
Cole Robert	McClure J. M. N.
Cole Miss Loretta	Morris James
Cox Miss Cynthia	McClure William
Caldwell J. C.	McClure Margaret H.
Council J. C.	McGee Dorcas
Collins W. P.	Miles Martha
Copper Caroline	Moore Sarah
Cunningham Rev. H. B.	McClure Mary A.
Campbell John	McClure John E.
Chadwick J. R.	Neel Margaret E.
Coburn Andrew	Neel John
Calaway Carlton	Parks Mrs E. W.
Cobb Gaston D.	Palmer William
Caldwell James A.	Parks Eliza W.
Chambers & White	Parks Susan
Davidson A. B.	Pott John M.
Davis Miss E. iner	Paris John
Davis Jas H.	Paris James
Davidson L. Augustus	Phair Saml C.
Davidson C. M.	Querry James
Davidson M.	Rhodes Jas H.
Davis J. S.	Rodgers Samuel W.
Dewise Mary Ann	Riston Miles
Daniel Joshua	Reid John W.
Erwin John	Rost J. W.
Elzer James	Rusty L. F.
Elyotte S. H.	Routen Thos
Elms Lindsay	Rea Mrs Mary
Elwards Mathews &	Robison W.
Elotte R. W.	Smith B. J. R.
Flows Miss Mary	Spencer Gorman
Freeman G.	Smith Harris
Fulton James	Salmony Sarah J.
Farrrows Rev Thos M.	Shiner William
Ferris Ann	Smith C. H.
Ferrel Gabriel	Sloar P. J. A.
Graham J. S.	Slaight Samuel C.
Gray George &	Salamandy Martha
Garland Sarah	Thomas James M.
Glen David	Todd Altag A.
Griffith Jas B.	Todd Gadsd.
Grundy William	Todd Connelia
Henderson Jos M.	Taylor William
Houston Eliza	Williams Washington
Hodge Mary	Walker John R.
Hooker Jacob	Wallace Miss E.
Houston H. M.	Walker James L.
Henderson Susan R.	Walker William
Hull Calvin E.	Wallace Marcus L.
Henderson Baldwin	Williamson W. L.
Henderson Miss Annanda	Williamson Mary P.
Holmsousser Nancy	Williams J. Y.
Harris Miss Harriet	Weant Caroline
Hawkins W. B.	Wilson Albert
Harris Dr Thomas	Williams Miss Margaret
Howell John	Williamson Rev D. R.
Hodges Joseph	Wilson Franklin
Henderson Mrs Susan	Wanack A.
Hester William	Waisinger C. R.
Henderson Mark H.	White Miss Adelia
Hunter Susan P.	Wilson Isaac
Henderson M. D.	Wilson Miss Mary J.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

Charlotte & S. C. R. R. Office.

COLUMBIA, MARCH 1, 1849

SEALED Proposals will be received by Dr. C. J. Fox, and Mr. Leroy Springs, in Charlotte, until the 20th of April next, for the Graduation and Masonry, on the 4th Division of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road extending from the Eastern Bank of the Catawba River to Charlotte, preference being given to those who will take the largest proportion of stock.

Stockholders, who are holders of the stock, will find in their proposals by the 17th of April, that the work may be let to other stockholders after that date.

THEODORE GARNETT, Chief Engineer.

YOUNG'S PRACTICAL GOLD WASHER, AND Amalgamating Machine.

YOUNG'S Practical Gold Washer and Amalgamating Machine, simple, durable, economical and efficient.—This Machine is the result of several years' observation and practical experience by the inventor, both in Europe and America. 376-4f

For information concerning this useful and desirable article to Miners, address, post paid, Thomas Young, 85, South Front street, Philadelphia. N. B. Patent right secured.

BACON! BACON!! BACON!!!

JUST received a Prime lot Choice Bacon which I will sell at 6 1/4 CENTS PER POUND.

I am determined to keep the above article during the Summer and Fall, at the same price by retail. Wm. S. NORMENT. Charlotte, N. C. } March 31st 1849. } 78-4f.

\$25 REWARD.

The subscriber offers the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge in the Jail in this District his Negro Man BOB, who left him on the 23th ult.—Also Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons of harboring him. The said negro is about six feet high, straight and well proportioned in his form, of light complexion, and has a little in his walk, occasioned by a gun-shot wound, the marks of which he still wears on his back; he had on, when he left, a blue frock coat, white pants and a white wollen hat.

P. S.—The above named boy formerly belonged to Robert G. McCaw, of Yorkville. S. E. BRATTON. York District, } March 10, 1849, } 78-4f.

To the Public. ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading with, or trusting on my account my wife, ELMIRA COFFEY, as I am determined not to pay any debt she may contract—she having left my house without cause or license. April 4, 1849. A. A. COFFEY. 78-4f.

LOST.

On the 24th of March, between Charlotte and Col. Wm. M. Grier's in Steel Creek, a small black Wallet Pocket Book, containing 27 dollars in money, four five dollar bills on the Camden Bank, and one five dollar bill on the Bank of Cape Fear, and one two dollar bill on the Bank of the State of South Carolina, also, three notes, one on Nathaniel De shongh for sixty dollars, dated June, 1846 one due bill on Nathaniel Newland, for ninety dollars, given in December, 1845, with a credit of thirty-six dollars; one note on William Newland for two dollars and sixty five cents; and a receipt on Josiah Maretheby for two notes given to him for collection. A reward of fifteen Dollars will be given for the recovery of the pocket-book and contents. Any information relative to the pocket book can be sent to the Editor of *Charlotte Journal*. W. H. DESHONGH. March 1849. 77-4f.

NEW TIN SHOP.

38 THE DENVER & CO.

HAVING bought out the late firm of A. Beatty & Co., in the

Tinning Business, and removed the same to the house occupied by A. Montgomery, as a saltery, corner, opposite J. B. Kerr's Hotel, respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business with promptness and dispatch.

Roofing, Guttering and Siove Pipe done at short notice, and reasonable prices. They will receive in exchange for Tin-ware, Fenders, Broom, Towels, Linsey Cloth, &c.; and will sell at wholesale or retail, as low for Cash as any other concern in the State.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 1, 1849. if

Stage Line.

THE undersigned would inform the travelling public, that he is now running a line of

TWO-HORSE HACKS,

weekly between Charlotte, and Lincolnton, N. C., has good horses, and substantial and comfortable HACKS, and the time of leaving Charlotte for the West, is 8 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday morning of each week.

In addition to the above, the subscriber is prepared with suitable vehicles, to convey travellers, at any time, in any direction, to or from Lincolnton, as very moderate charges. Residence, Lincolnton, N. C., east end of the Town. JAMES WELLS. Lincolnton, Nov. 10, 1847. 313 if

EBENEZER ACADEMY.

This School is still continued, under the control and supervision of the subscribers, aided by a board of Trustees. TUITION—per session of 5 months: In the primary branches of the English Language, \$3 00 " " Advanced do and Mathematics, 10 00 " " Latin and Greek Languages, 10 00 BOARD, per month, from \$5 to \$6. Students are charged from the time they enter, until the close of the session, and no reduction is made in tuition or board, on absence, except in cases of protracted illness. A. R. HILL. Bethany Church, Iredell County, February, 17, 1849.

J. A. SADLER'S HOTEL.

The Subscriber BEGS leave to return his sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal and generous patronage, which has been bestowed upon him, and to express his warmest thanks, and hopes, by constant attention to business and unwearied efforts to promote the comfort of his patrons, to merit a continuance of their favors.

He has excellent standing, faithful and experienced ostlers, and keeps his table supplied with the best which the market affords, and hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. JAMES A. SADLER. 1y31

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now on hand a large and splendid assortment of carriages, which he will sell cheaper than the same description of vehicles have ever been offered in the Southern country. C. OVERMAN. Charlotte, N. C., May 17, 1848. 574y

GLORY ENOUGH FOR A LIFETIME! FIRE THE BIG GUN!

And let the winds wait to the North, to the East, the South, and to the West, that heralds the TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

Of those who wisely sought to multiply the comforts and luxuries of life during the brief career of "counting Fortune" at the *Established House of the Fair-Famed and Truly Lucky Exchange & Lottery* of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md. EVERY DRAWING WE SELL THE HANDSOME PRIZES!

POT TENS IN THIS PAPER!

All the PRIZES by Pyfer & Co. are mentioned in the Managers' official report, and promptly paid in GOLD

SEE THIS GLORIOUS PROSPECT!

\$30,000, quarter ticket, sent to Baltimore, N. Y. 10,000, whole ticket, sent to New York. 8,000, quarter ticket, sent to New York. 4,000, half ticket, sent to Virginia. 4,000, package whole tickets, sent to China. 3,000, whole ticket, sent to Virginia. 3,000, half ticket, sent to North Carolina. 3,000, whole ticket, sent to India. Every prize positively sold and paid by PYFER & CO.

Names of Correspondents, for divided BEAUTIFUL SCHEMES FOR APRIL, 1849

PYFER & Co. always sell the good Prizes.

Persons who want money, have only to buy a ticket at Pyfer & Co's.

Letters to us by the mails, never miscarry.

Date, Capital, No. of Tickets, Price of Tickets, Price of Tickets.

April, Prizes, 2 \$25,000 75 Nos. 15 drawn \$3 00 \$25 00

3 18,000 75 Nos. 13 drawn 5 00 18 00

4 35,000 75 Nos. 16 drawn 10 00 30 00

5 25,000 75 Nos. 12 drawn 5 00 15 00

7 37,500 75 Nos. 12 drawn 10 00 35 00

9 26,000 75 Nos. 15 drawn 8 00 25 00

10 20,000 75 Nos. 15 drawn 5 00 15 00

11 30,000 75 Nos. 14 drawn 10 00 30 00

12 24,000 75 Nos. 13 drawn 5 00 18 00

13 20,000 75 Nos. 14 drawn 5 00 18 00

14 45,000 75 Nos. 13 drawn 10 00 35 00

16 25,000 75 Nos. 12 drawn 8 00 25 00

17 25,000 75 Nos. 13 drawn 5 00 18 00

18 5 of 20,000 75 Nos. 12 drawn 10 00 35 00

19 2

The Leading Periodical in America.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
for 1849.

DEDICATED TO THE LADIES OF THE UNITED STATES
Edited by SARAH J. HALE.
GRACE GREENWOOD,
and L. A. GODEY

A Novelle by MISS E. LESLIE, who contributes to every No.

N. P. WILLIS, Original Scriptural Poetry.
T. S. ARTHUR, who contributes to every No.,
illustrative of Croome's Sketches of American Character.

We intend merely to give notice of our intentions for next year, leaving to others long advertisements—full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

Agreeably to the practice of last year, the publisher will issue a good number each month as he does in January. During the whole of last year he gave more engravings and more reading matter than any of his contemporaries, and will continue to do so next year. Those who subscribe to Godey's Lady's Book, may do so under the assurance that they may receive more for their money in the Magazine alone, than by subscribing to any other work. To this is added and included in the same \$3, the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, which contains in one month nearly, if not quite as much reading matter as the other monthlies, making for \$3, the amount of reading of two magazines a month.

There are peculiarities about Godey's Lady's Book for the ladies that no other Magazine possesses. There is a Mezzotint and Line Engraving in each number—both by the best artists. In addition to these, there are given monthly what no other magazine gives—a Colored Fashion Plate, with a full description. This feature is peculiar to Godey, as no other has such every month and colored. Then there are Cape, Bonnet, Chemise, Equestrian, and other fashions, with Engravings. The Ladies' Work Table, with designs for knitting, netting, crocheting and all other kinds of work. Patterns for Smoking Caps, Chair Covers, Window Curtains, D'Oyley's, Purses, Bags, &c. &c. Health and Beauty, with Engravings. Model Cottages, with ground plans, and other engravings, always illustrative of something useful. Music, beautifully printed on tinted paper, which may be taken out and bound. Colored Modern Cottages, and Colored Flower Pieces occasionally. These are all extra in Godey, and to be found in no other Magazine. These were all given last year, and will be continued. In addition, we shall have in every No., one of

"Croome's Sketches of American Characteristics."

A most amusing series, now first given to the American public. These will be illustrated in every No. by a Story from the powerful pen of T. S. Arthur, Esq.

"THE CHANGES OF FASHION."

Illustrated by Fay Robinson, Esq. This series will be very interesting to the ladies.

"THE APPLICABILITY OF THE FINE ARTS TO DOMESTIC USES."

Is another series of Engravings now in preparation, and will be published during the year.

"COTTAGE FURNITURE."

Having given so many Model Cottages, we intend now to commence the publication of Cottage Furniture—a necessary appendage to a Cottage.

RELIGION AND HISTORY.

Our superior Artists, Walters, Tucker, Pease and Welch, are now engaged upon a set of plates illustrative of these two subjects.

OUR MUSIC.

Prepared expressly for us—mostly original, and beautifully printed, has long commanded a decided preference over that of any other Magazine. It is a feature in The Book.

THE LITERARY CHARACTER OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

With such writers as Miss Leslie, Grace Greenwood, W. C. Simms, Mrs. E. L. Ellet, P. S. Arthur, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Mrs. J. C. Neal, H. T. Tuckerman, H. W. Herbert, &c., the author of the widow Bedott, Professor Frost, Bryant, Longfellow, Holmes—and a host of others—must always take the lead in literary merit.

TERMS.

For Three Dollars we will send the Lady's Book, containing more reading than any other monthly, and the Lady's Dollar Newspaper published twice a month, which contains as much reading as any of the \$3 periodicals of the day—making three publications in one month, or if the subscriber prefers the following splendid engravings to the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, (although we would not advise it, as engravings cannot be sent through the mail without being crushed or creased,) we will send the beautiful plate containing portraits of Harriet Newell, Fanny Forrester, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Ann H. Hudson and Mrs. E. B. Dwight, and the plates of Christ Weeping over Jerusalem, The Opening of the Sepulchre, Deliverance of St. Peter, and The Rebuke. If preferred to the Newspaper or plates, we will send Mrs. Leslie's Novel of Amelia, and any three of Mrs. Grey or Miss Pickering's popular novels.

For Five Dollars we will send two copies of the Lady's Book, and a set of the plates to each subscriber.

For Ten Dollars we will send five copies of the Lady's Book, and a copy to the person who sends the Club, and a set of plates to each.

For Twenty Dollars, eleven copies of the Book and a set of Plates to each subscriber, and a copy of the Book to the person sending the Club.

For One Dollar we will send the Lady's Book 4 months, and for 26 cents any one No. Postage to be paid on all orders.

L. A. GODEY,
113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE,
Containing 61 pages of reading matter! At the astonishing low price of

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM! OR SIX COPIES FOR FIVE DOLLARS

It contains at least one-third more reading matter than any similar publication in the United States, and is decidedly the largest, cheapest, and most desirable Magazine ever published in this or any other country! The contents of Holden's Dollar Magazine will consist of

Tales, Essays, Sketches and Translations

from the pens of some of our first authors, including a series of well wrought and spirited sketches illustrative of incidents connected with the history of the Union; arrangements having been made to elucidate some useful Historical Reminiscence in every late production. The other usual features of a first class Magazine will be incorporated in the "Dollar," which, with its vast quantity, 61 pages, will enable the publisher to avail himself of many of the best writers on the other side of the Atlantic—he being pledged to render Holden's Dollar Magazine the best as well as the cheapest literary enterprise ever undertaken.

Who will not subscribe?—Among the writers of acknowledged talent in this country who are already engaged for the "Dollar Magazine," are those of Major M. M. Noah, C. F. Briggs, (Harry Franco of the Knickerbocker,) Rufus W. Griswold, B. Constable, T. W. Meighan, author of the "Revolutionary Sketches," "Legends of the Thirteen Colonies," and together with the names of many other of our most distinguished authors who will furnish occasional notices peculiar to this Magazine.

Each number will contain a long and thorough review of the principal topics of the month, interspersed with anecdotes, oddities and gossip upon various subjects, which cannot fail of proving instructive as well as amusing. This will be served up monthly by one of the best humorous authors of the day, and

will be a feature alone worth more than the subscription price. In the course of the volume, articles will be given from the pens of nearly all the following European authors, viz: Douglas Jerold, Gilbert Abbott A'Becket, Goodwin Barnum, William Howitt, S. C. Hall, W. W. Thackeray, Wm. Harrison Ainsworth, Mark Lemon, Wm. Carleton, Thomas Miller, J. R. Planché, Martin Farquhar Topper, Alfred Tennyson, Ebenezer Elliot, Charles Mackay, together with occasional articles from Mary Howitt, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Hon. Mrs. Norton, Harriet Martineau, and many others our present space will not allow us to specify. Translations of some of the minor Tales of Eugene Sue, Alexandre Dumas, Geo. Sand, &c., will be given, if free from the pernicious influence of many French tales, and particular care will be taken that nothing demoralizing in its tone ever finds a place in the pages of the Dollar Magazine.

The publisher has also made arrangements for a number of tales from the German and Spanish, and is confident that he possesses facilities for their selection unsurpassed by any one in America. It will be readily acknowledged by any one at all conversant with literature in every form, that

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE

is the largest, cheapest, and best periodical in the world, and he challenges comparison with any thing published in Europe or America, satisfied that the sovereign people will decide for themselves as regards the merits of the respective works.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE will be issued monthly, in Nos. of 64 pages each, printed on fine paper, manufactured expressly for the work, and of extra quality, with new and beautiful type.

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BEHAVING the days of common Music, with which the United States has lately been flooded, at an end, the advertiser has published a collection of the most beautiful Songs, Sacred Songs, Marches, Waltzes, Mazurkas, Duets, &c., on engraved plates, with which he intends to convince the world that a rich and original article can be sold at a less price than a common one, by obtaining a large circulation to reduce the first expense. It will consist of twelve original pieces by the first masters, some of which are of six and eight pages each, bound in one volume and called

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The whole to be enclosed in a cover and title, engraved and printed at a large expense, in the yet almost unknown art of Xilography, worked in six brilliant colors and bronzes. The whole being a collection the like of which could not be bought so cheaply for double the money. It must be borne in mind that this is not trashy stuff, got up on poor paper and type, but beautifully engraved and printed, on the finest paper, by a Broadway establishment. This work will make a splendid present, and will be remitted by mail on the receipt of \$1.50 post-paid, to

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JUST PUBLISHED,
SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE,
OF LITERATURE AND ART,
For January, 1849.

MRS. C. M. KIRKLAND, AND PROF. J. S. HART, EDITORS.
EIGHTY PAGES OF LETTER PRESS
On New Type and Extra Fine Paper.

2 Superb Mezzotints Embellishments,
And Eight Other Varied Illustrations, and Contributions,
From the pens of the following talented authors:

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Mrs. F. B. M. Brotherson,
Prof. Joseph Alden,
Ann C. Lynch,
Mrs. C. M. Kirkland,
Rev. W. H. Furness, D. D.

THE public are already aware that the Union Magazine has changed residence, as well as changed hands since the publication of the December number. Messrs. Sartain & Stonaker having purchased it of the former proprietors, and transferred its place of publication from New York to Philadelphia. In addition, also, to the services of Mrs. KIRKLAND, who will continue as heretofore, to contribute to its pages, the proprietors have engaged, as an associate Editor, Professor JONAS S. HART, of Philadelphia.

It is confidently believed that the patrons of the Magazine will find signs of improvement as well as change. Its external appearance is improved. For evidence of this the reader need only look for himself. In the pictorial department, the Magazine may now fearlessly challenge a comparison with any of its rivals.

In respect to the LITERARY character of the Magazine, it will be the earnest endeavor of all concerned in its publication, to secure for it the contributions of the best writers that the country affords. The proprietors have already entered into arrangements for articles from almost every writer of distinction in the United States, of which they offer what they claim to be a very respectable "first fruits," in the present number.

Original Novel.

A special feature for the present volume will be the publication of an ORIGINAL NOVEL, the Manuscript of which has been purchased for the purpose. The publication of this novel will commence in the third number, and will in no case be extended into the succeeding year, even although a large number of extra pages have to be printed to bring it to a conclusion before the close of the volume. This novel will open to the reader a new field of American traditions, entirely untouched by Irving, Cooper, or any of our writers of historical fiction. The scene of the story is in North Carolina, just prior to the Revolution, and it embodies in the form of an entertaining fictitious narrative, a mass of historical traditions respecting the early settlement of the Carolinas, which if we mistake not, will give quite a new aspect to that part of our national history. The writer, Mr. WILEY, who has contributed a short tale to our present number, is a native of North Carolina, and has traversed carefully all that part of the country which he has made the scene of his story, for the purpose of giving the greater fidelity and accuracy to his descriptions. Without violating any of his secrets, we may venture to tell his readers in advance, that he has thrown an interest (something like that with which genius has invested the abode of the Knickerbocker) over even the "Dismal Swamp," and that not less dismal line of sandy, barboresque sea beach, which stretches for hundreds of miles south of Cape Fear.

Another feature will be a series of Stories by Professor ALLEN, of Williamstown, Mass., illustrating the times of the early Puritans.

Rev. John Todd, D. D., of Pittsfield, Mass., will continue to contribute New England Legends, of which "Tone of the Wild Lakes," in the January number, is a fair specimen.

Premiums.

The following splendid Engravings, for Parlor Ornaments, have been engraved at an expense of more than \$1000, and are offered as Premiums in connection with the Magazine. The price of either picture is of itself \$3. A large whole-length Portrait of General Z. Taylor, represented resting on his

war horse, Old Wiley, Engraved on steel, in Mezzotint, by J. Sartain, from Daguerrotypes taken from life expressly for this plate. Size of the work, exclusive of the margin, 21 by 16 inches. Groupe of Portraits of the Washington Family. Including Gen. Washington, Lady Washington, Eleanor Park Curtis, George Washington Park Curtis, and Washington's favorite servant. Engraving in Mezzotint, on steel, by J. Sartain, from the original by Savage. Size, exclusive of margin 24 by 16 inches. Remember our Premiums are not from old worn out Magazine plates, not worth the postage on their transmission, as in the case with the offers of some others. The Proprietors of Sartain's Union Magazine intend in all instances, when a promise is made, to produce something of real merit and value.

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One copy of the Magazine and one of the Premiums, \$3 00
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The money must accompany each order. No letters taken from the post office unless the postage is paid.

Address JOHN SARTAIN & CO.,
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AN Agent is wanted in every City and County in the United States, to procure subscribers, and sell the following elegant work, just published and ready for delivery:

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Pictorial Description of the U. States,
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We have prepared this volume at great expense; the type large, clear and handsome; paper smooth and white; binding strong and substantial; engravings neat and appropriate. This work is decidedly the cheapest and most popular ever issued from the American press, and from the orders already received for it, we are satisfied it is destined to have an immense sale throughout our vast extended country. From peculiar circumstances we are enabled to offer this book low to book peddlars, postmasters and others, who may feel disposed to act as agents.

As the publisher is desirous of giving this useful Family Work a very extensive circulation, he offers the most liberal inducements to Agents, and is satisfied that any man of good address can make from \$5 to \$10 a day from the sale of it. There is scarcely a town or village in the Union but will furnish more or less subscribers. A small capital of from \$25 to \$50 will be necessary to make a commencement. No letters attended to unless the postage is paid.

For further particulars, address
ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
331 Nassau Street, New York City.

CALIFORNIA GOLD!

DISCOVERED BY
Signor D'Alvear's Goldometer

THE
GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE!
OR
Secret Art of finding Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron, Lead, Copper, Coal, and other Mineral Riches.

THE first discovery of Gold in California was made by DON JOSE D'ALVEAR, an eminent Spanish Geologist, Chemist, and Natural Philosopher, by means of a newly invented Magnetic Instrument, called

THE GOLDOMETER, OR GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE!

Signor D'Alvear has just arrived at New York, from the Gold regions of California, by way of Panama, Chagres, and New Orleans, bringing with him a very large quantity of Gold ore, valued at nearly one million of Dollars, which he collected there, long before the existence of the Gold mines became known to the residents of California generally.

HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY.

Signor D'Alvear went out to California nearly two years ago, in consequence of certain information which he had received of the geological character of that country, with the firm belief that vast mines of precious metals would be revealed there, upon careful investigation. He was encouraged to this enterprise, also, by his confidence in the powers of a certain Magnetic instrument which he had invented, called the "Goldometer," by whose aid he expected to be directed at once to the "Gold Places," if any such existed. Nor were his expectations disappointed. His scientific calculations proved to be founded in truth and profound wisdom, and his new instrument, the "Goldometer," fulfilled his highest hopes. In less than two months after reaching California, he struck upon one of the richest gold mines in that country, upon an obscure branch of the Sacramento river, in a gorge of hills extremely rocky and difficult of access, and seldom visited by the native Californians. Disguising his object under the pretence of purely scientific research, he obtained the aid of some fifteen or twenty simple and faithful Indians, and steadily pursued this task, collecting often more than \$3,000 worth of gold in a single day, which he concealed in a deep ravine, without exciting any suspicion whatever until after the discovery of gold at Capt. Sutter's Mill, when the mountains were ransacked by gold seekers, and Signor D'Alvear's "Gold Placer," the richest in all California, was beset with greedy adventures. It is now found that the real mines or sources of the gold, lie in the gorges of the mountains, and not in the beds or sands of the rivers. Previous to leaving California, Signor D'Alvear sold his instrument, the Goldometer, a very imperfect one, for \$3,000. The person who purchased it confidently expected to make a handsome fortune, by simply finding "Gold Places," and selling out the right of digging to the gold workers.

MANUFACTURE OF THE GOLDOMETER AND PUBLICATION OF THE GUIDE.

Signor D'Alvear, in compliance with the request of numerous scientific gentlemen, has commenced the manufacture of his new Magnetic Instrument, the GOLDOMETER, which he now offers for sale, in the United States, at the remarkably low price of THREE DOLLARS each, accompanied by full instructions for use, and a variety of Philosophical hints drawn from the ancient and modern sciences, or the

THE ART OF FINDING MINES OF GOLD!

Silver, Platinum, Quicksilver, Coal, Iron, Copper, Lead, and other Mineral Riches, the whole being given in a publication called the

GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE!

This new work, and the GOLDOMETER, are both now ready for sale.

The GOLDOMETER is so simple an instrument, that a child may learn to operate with it in five minutes. It is not affected by climate, moisture, or any other known cause, (except the natural magnet) and will retain its power of pointing out mineral riches in the earth for any number of years. By the aid of the Guide any person may use the instrument at once with perfect success.

FARMERS AND LAND OWNERS.

Farmers and Land Owners throughout the United States, who have reason to suspect the exist-

ence of any kind of Mineral riches upon their lands should avail themselves of this opportunity to test that fact, by the surest of all known tests, before the abundance of discoveries in all parts of the country shall have lessened this source of wealth in their estate.

ADVENTURERS TO CALIFORNIA.

Persons going to California cannot make a better investment than by purchasing one of these instruments, which will not only be worth fifty times its value there, to sell again, but will be of inestimable worth to those who go in search of Gold, as has been proved by the most abundant experiment both in California and the United States.

TESTIMONIALS.

Signor D'Alvear does not deem it necessary to enumerate this notice with a long list of testimonials, in proof of the value of his GOLDOMETER, and GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE. The brilliant results of his labors in California, and the discovery, this very week, of fresh veins of Gold in Virginia, and beds of Coal in Rhode Island, by its use, are alone sufficient to stamp it as the greatest discovery of the age. Nothing but the extreme cheapness of the instrument, and his desire to see it used for the benefit of mankind induces him to dispose of it at the low price for which he offers it. Besides this, his own desire for wealth is nearly satisfied.

The following Testimonials, in proof of the value of the Goldometer, selected from a great number equally satisfactory, must suffice for the present:

ASTOR HOUSE NEW YORK Dec. 21, 1848.

The undersigned, having this day witnessed the practical operation of Signor Jose D'Alvear's newly invented magnetic instrument, the Goldometer, feel entirely satisfied that it possesses the extraordinary power of detecting Mineral ores hidden beneath the surface of the earth, and have no doubt that it will prove an invaluable aid in the discovery of the Mineral resources of the United States and the world.

J. R. DRAPER, Jr., Chemist.
L. S. TIREMANN, Magnetic In. Maker.
G. S. DANA, Geologist.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, August, 1848.

This may certify that the undersigned is fully convinced that Signor Jose D'Alvear was the first discoverer of the Gold deposits of California, and that this discovery was made by the aid of a Magnetic instrument called the Goldometer, which I have seen successfully applied to the discovery of veins of Gold ore, in places where no indications of that substance appeared upon the surface of the earth.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Lieut. 3d Artillery, U. S. Army.

NO AGENTS.

In consequence of the difficulty of finding faithful agents, and of preventing frauds, where articles of this nature are sent out for general sale, Signor D'Alvear has determined to sell none of his works or instruments unless ordered by letters sent directly to him, when the desired publication, or instrument will be forwarded under his signature and seal, so that all doubt as to its genuineness may be removed.

BEWARE OF ALL IMITATIONS of this instrument, which may hereafter appear, as the secret of imparting the Gold Detecting power is known to no person whatever, except the original inventor.

THE GOLDOMETER, & GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE, will both be sent by mail, closely enveloped and sealed, and therefore, not subject to inspection by Postmasters, for the sum of THREE DOLLARS sent post paid to SIGNOR JOSE D'ALVEAR, Box 2713, New York City. The instrument is very light, and the Guide is printed on thin paper—so that the charge by mail, or express, will be very small to any part of the United States. The price of the GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE alone, is ONE DOLLAR, sent as above.

Address, SIGNOR JOSE D'ALVEAR,
Box 2713, New York City

OFFICE for the sale of the GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE and GOLDOMETER, No. 38, Centre St., New York City, where visitors may see several casks of California Gold, in the rough state, as extracted by Signor D'Alvear from the Sacramento Mines, and also witness the operation of the GOLDOMETER, when held within the magnetic influence of the precious metal, and the manner in which it indicates the presence of that and other metallic substances.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of John O'Farrell, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to the same, either by Note or account are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.

N. B.—The accounts are now ready, and must be closed up.

THOS. O'FARRELL, Adm'r.

The papers of the above estate, are placed in the hands of Capt. GREEN W. CALDWELL, for settlement.

Oct. 25, 1848. 11761

FOR SALE.

525 Acres of Land, situated in Ireddell county, 4 miles West of Mount Mourne. Any person desirous of purchasing can see the above land, by applying on the premises to

THOMAS S. BYERS,
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Thankful for last year's business, we solicit a continuance and increase for the future.

All goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded with dispatch, free of Commission. All produce from the country sent to W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will be shipped wherever desired, free of Commission.

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Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agt.
January 24, 1849.

The Undersigned

HAVING commodious Warehouses at the river and having been long engaged in the forwarding business, will receive and forward all Goods sent to his address, at the usual commission.

73—lv
W. L. McGARY.

BLANKS NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

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It will contain forty columns of the most valuable and interesting Romance reading ever presented to the American public.

Among its contents will be the famous novel of ROBERT MACAIRE IN ENGLAND, By G. W. Reynolds, the celebrated author of "Life in London," and "Ellen Munroe."

Also, Alexander Dumas' last and best production BRAGELONNE, THE SON OF ATHOS. Translated expressly for the News of the World, by one of the best linguists of the age, Thomas Williams, Esq.

Our space will not permit us to give any detailed list of the great store of reading that its mammoth columns will contain; but every family that wishes to have a whole library of reading, will be sure to subscribe immediately. All subscribers who remit their \$2 prior to February 1st, will receive a copy of DICK'S superb steel engraving of

Sir Walter Scott in his Library, the selling price of which is \$2.

Terms.—Two Dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Specimen copies will be sent to any post-paid order.

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1848!

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EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

The immense success of this Magazine in 1847, beyond that of any contemporary, renders it probable that it will close the year 1848 with the largest circulation in the United States!

As a Ladies' Magazine it stands without a rival, in the taste, usefulness and novelty it displays, as also in being the text-book of fashion in all our Eastern cities.

As a Pictorial Magazine it far exceeds any rival, as the richness and beauty of its illustrations in 1847 prove. It gives more of Sartain's splendid mezzotints than any other periodical.

NEW TYPE AND SPLENDID PAPER.

The January number, to be ready on the fifth of December, will be in entirely new type, and with a new and more beautiful style of paper.

ORIGINAL STORIES ILLUSTRATED.

A great feature of this Magazine for 1848 will be the publication of original stories, illustrated by original engravings, an enterprise so costly as heretofore to have been ventured on only by this periodical. Mrs. Stephens, the greatest of living female authors, has already written a thrilling tale to be thus illustrated; and others will also be given.

A PRIZE NUMBER FOR JANUARY.

We thought, last year, that we had published a January number such as never could be surpassed; but for January, 1848, we shall issue one far exceeding it, and infinitely superior to any ever seen in America. We have the plates for that number, each of which is worth the subscription price. Send and see THE VERY LATEST FASHIONS.

We have arrangements by which we can execute all commissions in the elegance and beauty of our fashions. For 1848 we shall give, each month, a full description of the fashions, prepared by a celebrated dress-maker, and written in a style to be understood by every lady, as well as by the professional milliner.

SPLENDID NOVELTIES.

We shall introduce in 1848, several novelties, among them descriptions of all the popular dances, accompanied by engravings;